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HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
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Select Views of Hongkong and South China.
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No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.
SITUATED in the most central position. Large and Airy Rooms. Hot and Cold
Water Baths. Gas and Electric Light. Cuisine entirely under European Super-
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Terms moderate.
FREDERICK REICHMANN, Proprietor & Manager.
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Hongkong, December 1, 1909. 1540

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CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under entirely
New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, under the
supervision of an experienced French Chef.

PARTICULARS AND RATES on application to **MANAGER**.
L. GANEAU, Proprietor. N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.
Hongkong, October 3, 1909. 1381

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AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM

THE BEST
WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

30 YEARS' SUCCESS

THE ONLY EFFECTIVE AND
LASTING PROTECTION
AGAINST
WHITE ANTS.

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BLACK LEAD SOAP
POLYBRILLIANT METAL POMADE
NEVER BEFORE DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL POLISHES

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Co.

For particulars, apply to:
H. OISHI,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 9, 1909. 818

**THE BIRD IN
THE HAND**(A BIRD IN THE HAND IS
WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH).

THE bird in the hand to the
merchant is the customer within
the store. It requires some sort of
attraction in the first place to get the
customer there—about the best at-
traction is a real live advertisement;
something good that will catch the eye
that has been carefully written, art-
istically compiled and artistically set up.
Advertisements in the China Mail and
Overland China Mail read the best.
Take the best and give the best results.

Hongkong, April 12, 1910. 484

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

Hongkong and

Canton.

J. T. SHAW,

Tailor & Outfitter.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

TO CLEAR OFF TO MAKE

ROOM FOR NEW STOCK

IN OTHER LINES.

PITH HELMETS

(TOPEES)

FROM \$3.50.

Ayles and Slazenger

Tennis Balls

\$10.00.

Hongkong, December 1, 1909. 1381

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, June 7.

CIRCLE.

In the East of Scotland, Grange has not
yet found its form. It has struck one of
these streaks of ill-colour to which all clubs
are subject. On Saturday they suffered
defeat by Selkirk, and only managed to get
the better of Royal High School by one
run. Carlton are showing much better
form. Their latest victim was Drumphellier.
Forfarshire has begun the season well.
They had a stiff struggle with Clackman-
nan in order to keep an unbeaten record
in the Northern Division. There was heavy
scoring on both sides, and Forfarshire only
came out victors twelve minutes before the
call of time. The "was county" is, how-
ever, to be congratulated on the stand
made against their formidable competitors.
Stirlingshire defeated Perthshire a good run,
but were beaten on the post. Arbroath
United accounted for Aberdeenshire. In
the West, Dingwall saved their match
with Kilquhnan, but most of the honours
fell to the losing team. West of Scotland
do not seem to be able to get out of the
rut—five defeats running is very bad.

OTHER SPORTS.

At Edinburgh Fannies' sports at Pow-
derhall, a new native record was made for
five miles by J. Duff of the "promoting
club." He covered the distance in 23 min-
utes.

As the result of a protest, the final
of the Scottish Juniors' Cup had to be re-
played, and Athol were again winners
against Kilwinning Rangers. And there
is a likelihood of another protest.

T. R. Fernie, Troon, last year's cham-
pion, has again won the championship of
the Scottish Professional Golfers' Union.
W. Binnie, Kinghorn, was second, and R.
Thomson, North Berwick, third.

The Paris Temps says that "Golf is a
kind of billiards with obstacles. It is
recommended as a game which develops
the most beautiful gestures and the most
harmonious attitudes of Greek statuary."

WHEN PHYLLIS DRIVES.

When Phyllis drives, the ball runs low.
Or on the tee prefers to stay—
She stands, and I regret to say,
With parted lips exclaims, "Oh blow!"
In fact, she mostly boozes so,
That bunkers bigger seem to grow.
And greens look very far away
When Phyllis drives.

Ah, but the glance she can bestow
Is truly a meed by Cupid's bow.
And rather than with Vardon play,
I'd bear her clubs the live-long day.
And take the road she likes to go,
When Phyllis drives!

"C. H. T." in Glasgow Herald.

MAN CRUCIFIED BY MINERS.

Shocking American Tragedy.

A crown of thorns pressed upon his
brow, a spike driven through his hand,
and his body bruised and bleeding from
stones which had been hurled at him
while he hung upon a cross, George Rabish,
a Slav, was found at Wheeling, W. Va.
When rescued from the cross, Rabish was
in such a terrible condition that he died in
agony several hours after being taken to
a hospital.

The story is one of punishment meted
out by foreigners to a countryman whom
they accuse of treachery.

Rabish was employed as the mines of
the Pittsburgh and Washington Coal com-
pany at Avella, Pa., a small mining town
on the Wheeling and Lake Erie road in
Washington County, Pa., just over the
West Virginia line. It was claimed by the
other workmen that Rabish acted as a spy
for the company and that as a result
several of his fellow workmen were dis-
charged. One afternoon Rabish was taken
from the mines by a gang of drunken
foreigners to the edge of the town, where
he was beaten. He was rescued by the
constables and four of his persecutors were
placed in jail and given heavy fines by a
justice of the peace.

Early the next morning Rabish was
dragged from his bed, taken to the same
spot and stripped of his clothing. A crown
of thorns was pressed and pressed upon
his head until the blood coursed down over
his body. A large hole was dug in the
ground and an improvised cross from mine
timbers was constructed. To this Rabish
was bound hand and foot, and one large
nail was driven through the palm of his left
hand.

Then stones were hurled at the suffering
man, and the crowd danced and jeered
about the body. Bread and whiskey were
consumed, and this enraged the men all the
more. Rabish would soon have met death
on the cross had not Superintendent Boggs
arrived, accompanied by officers.
Rabish was cut down from the cross in a
semi-conscious condition, and in spite of
good medical attention died of pain and
exposure. When his body was found, it
showed light and several shots were fired.
Your were finally captured, great ar-
restment prevailing everywhere.

AN ATHLETE IN SEARCH OF
STRENGTH.MARRIAGE CONTRACTED IN INDIA. REDUCED
HIM TO A STATE OF EXTREME DEBILITY.HIS HEALTH AND VIGOR COMPLETELY
RESTORED BY

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

One of the most able exponents of Ju-
Jitsu—the Japanese art of self-defence—is
Mr. W. H. Collingridge, principal of the
celebrated Ju-Jitsu school at Newcastle-
on-Tyne, and author of "Tricks of Self-De-
fence." Mr. Collingridge was formerly
instructor in the Japanese School, Oxford
Street, W., the Admiralty, Chatterhouse,
&c., and now the manager of the Adelphi
Hotel, Newcastle, his duties keep him very
busy. During a recent interview, however,
he found time to recount many interesting
details of Ju-Jitsu and some of his personal
experiences at home and abroad.

"The value of Ju-Jitsu," said Mr.
Collingridge, "as a method of defence is
now recognised generally. In addition, it
provides mental exercise, and there was a
time when I was really in need of strength.
In 1889, I was travelling in India, and
while at Mhow, I fell a victim to an attack
of malaria, so acute that I had to return to
England to shake off the effects."

"I became subject to extreme nervous
debility, was seldom free from sick head-
aches, and any exertion made my heart
palpitate frantically, causing me to feel sick
and faint."

In spite of tonic medicine and treat-
ment I got more and more depressed.
Everything was a trouble. Almost any
sudden noise made me jump and tremble
violently.

"My appetite was nowhere. What food
I took was rejected, or tortured me for
hours, with terrible pains in my stomach
and across my back. There was a feeling
of fullness as though I had taken a heavy
meal, after eating perhaps only a mouthful."

"I had to take drugs after almost every
meal, and again and again I said to
myself, 'I lived on invalid foods and medicines, but
these things didn't nourish me and I
continued to lose strength. So-called tonics
and pick-me-ups only stimulated me
for the minute and then played havoc with
my nerves.'"

"From time to time I consulted skillful
physicians. Each one told me that my
trouble was Acute Nervous Debility. I
persevered with whatever they prescribed,
but always with the same result. I would
be a little better for a day or so, and then
have a relapse."

"Fortunately, however," continued Mr.
Collingridge, "I happened to read about a
soldier who had been cured of a similar
illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I
got a supply and it is quite true to say that
they have made a new man of me. I didn't
derive much benefit at first, nor could I
expect to considering the state to which I
had collapsed. But with perseverance Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills fairly conquered my
complaint. My strength steadily returned
and I soon felt fit for real action. I didn't
take up my profession again, and never
experienced any ill effects whatever, even
after the most strenuous round of duties in
the 'Gym.'"

"All is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,
and I am happy to show these particulars
to be published for the benefit of others
made wretched by debility and nerve
disorders."

Breaking down of the Nervous System
is a trouble that afflicts both sexes, and if
neglected sometimes ends in Paralysis. It
arises from insufficiency of nerve food in
the blood—in other words—weak and im-
poverished blood, and can only be cured by
making the blood rich and nourishing.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
have cured the many disorders that arise
from Bad Blood and Weak Nerves—cures
including cases of Anemia, Indigestion,
Eczema, Neuralgia, the many forms of
Debility that men dread: St. Vitus' Dance,
Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Paralysis; also
the ache and ill of women: Unobtainable
of Abortion, or three from Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. Medicine Company, 24, Southview Road,
Shanghai, post free \$1.50 one bottle or \$3.00
for six.

THE TYPHOON
MAP.

MOUNTED ON CARBON AND
TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price Ten Cents.

EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE IT

Hongkong, June 28, 1910. 815

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NEW ARTICLES

or processes and manufacturers of val-
uable proprietary articles, desirous of
securing the field of North and South
America, may secure the support of a
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BERDIE BROWN, Manager,
149 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

Hongkong, June 10, 1910. 743

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

SPECIAL selected collections for this
climate

VEGETABLES and FLOWERS

In American Cases.

\$2.50, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.50

EACH.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

DUNDEE STREET

Hongkong, May 30, 1910. 827

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The genuine
mineral
water of
VICHY
BE CAREFUL TO NAME WHICH SPRING
VICHY CELESTINS (BOUT, GRAND, MICHON,
BOUT, GRAND, MICHON)
VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE (LITTE,
BOUT, GRAND, MICHON)
VICHY HOPITAL (BOUT, GRAND, MICHON)
LOZENGES — SALTS — COMPRIMES VICHY-ETAT

Make no Mistake
about it!
WATSON'S
N°10
SCOTCH WHISKY
best from Dundee. Demand it.
Agents for Hong-Kong: SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, June 25, 1909. 831

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALED FOR COMFORT AND QUIETNESS.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.

MODERATE TERMS AND FAVORABLE
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.**PEAK HOTEL**

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Treasury Reservoir, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPEN to the South Wind in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds by
Whitcomb. Commanding magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and adjacent
islands for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Terms: From \$5 per day. Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel."
Town Office: 4, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, February 8, 1908.

Thousands of Dollars are saved by the expenditure of as many cents.

BY THE USE OF

SOLIGNUMTHE Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT
IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANTS.Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War
Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.
Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents,**STERNSEN & Co.,**
(MAGNETS) (DEAL) HONGKONG.

Hongkong, December 7, 1909. 1612

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Moderate Prices.

DINNEFORD'SThe Universal Remedy for Acidity of the
Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion,
Acid Eructations, Bilious Affections.**DINNEFORD'S****MAGNESIA**The Physician's
Cure for Consti-
pation, Gravel,
Bile, and most
Effective Aperient
Regular Use.**THE ASAHIS**

SUIT SPRINGS

THREE CELESTIAL SPRINGS are found in
the mountains of our Coast.
PURITY GUARANTEED.Now, please
ASAHI & **HAPPORO**

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Price 60c. per
doz. 12.00
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ARE EXPERTS
IN RENOVATING
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EVERY
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EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY,
ALWAYS READY TO WAIT
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PATTERNS, PRICES AND
FULL PARTICULARS
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.



A. S. WATSON
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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CIGAR MERCHANTS
AND TORACONISTS.

SPECIAL.

JOHN COTTON'S

Smoking Mixture

Mild and Medium.

The Finest Smoking Mixture in
the market.

CIGARS

de Luxe

Specially manufactured from the finest
selected Manila Tobacco

Lolitas

In boxes of 50 per 100

An Exquisite Smoke ... \$5.50 \$11.00

El Tamarindo

In boxes of 50 per 100

A very fine Cigar in
excellent condition ... \$4.00 \$8.00

Martin's Tweenies

Per 100 ... \$4.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

Alexandra Buildings.

EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH

THEATRE.

PREMIER HALL OF THE COLONY.

On the Quay Road, Central.

Opposite General Market.

5 Performances: 7.15 to 9 and

9.15 to 11.30 P.M.

GRAND SUCCESS

of the Queen of the Banjo

MISS LAURA & DIAMOND.

MISS MAY LEWIS

presenting a novel cinematograph film

showing Miss Lewis' Dressing Room.

POSITIVELY THIS WEEK - The most

complete and magnificent film of the

general government of the island of

the Empire.

NO HOME
IS COMPLETE

WITHOUT A VICTOR

\$10 PER MONTH

WILL PURCHASE ONE.

A STOCK OF

200 Machines

and

10,000 Records

TO SELECT FROM.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 16, 1907.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Auctions.

11 a.m.—Auction of Stores Furniture,

etc. at 249, Queen's Road East.

Noon—Auction of Iron Shaftings, etc.

at Messrs Hughes & Hough's Sales

Rooms.

Amusements.

9.15 p.m.—Boxing at City Hall.

General Memoranda.

Monday, July 4:—

Anniversary of Declaration of American

Independence, 1776.

Noon—Meeting of Hongkong Ice Co. at

Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Office.

Justice-Johnston Fight.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-

ture, at Mr Geo. F. Lammer's Sales

Rooms.

Tuesday, July 5:—

Sanitary Board Meeting.

Wednesday, July 6:—

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing

Board.

9 p.m.—Band Concert in Public Gardens.

Thursday, July 7:—

6.50 a.m.—New Moon.

3.30 p.m.—Gymkhana Club's Third Meet-

ing, Happy Valley.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1910.

IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

It is a cheering sign of the dawn

of better days, that on both sides of

the North Sea there are arising writers

and speakers who are doing their best

to bring about a better state of feeling

between Great Britain and Germany.

The time is very opportune. The recent

gathering of kings and princes in

London at the funeral of King Edward

demonstrated that after all the nations

of Europe are but members of a big

confederation most of the chiefs of which

are intimately connected by ties of blood

with one another. To this confeder-

ation is entrusted the task of preserv-

ing and perfecting the form of civiliza-

tion which centuries of toil and warfare

have apparently decreed shall be the

mould in which human nature shall

achieve its higher destinies. But to bring

this civilization to perfection it is neces-

sary that we should enjoy profound

peace, and that racial jealousies should

be laid aside as outworn relics of har-

barism, while all international disagree-

ments should be abandoned as no longer

worthy of nations who have won to their

altitudes of understanding and a sym-

pathetic appreciation of one another's

foibles and virtues. During the last

decade we have seen the British nation

drop its age-long enmity towards

its neighbour across the English

Channel; while our former mistrust

of the Muscovite has given place to

something like cordial appreciation

of Russia's aims and ambitions in

such portions of the earth where our

joint interests almost touch. Can not

something of the same kind be brought

about in the relations between Great

Britain and Germany? We think that

such a scheme is quite within the

bounds of possibility. British dislike

for Germany is of recent growth.

Take up any books written before

the Bismarck era, read the mem-

oirs or autobiographies of men who

who knew Germany before the middle

of last century, and you will find

that the English and German

attitudes, and one will find nothing

but appreciation of Germany, its

literature, its ideals, its domestic

virtues. A change first began to be

noticed in English public opinion

after the Schleswig-Holstein affair,

but the greatest factor was undoubtedly

the rise of the German Empire on

the battle fields of the Franco-German

war. Minor factors were the irritation

felt at the treatment accorded the Prin-

cess Royal of England, from the time

that she married the Crown Prince of

Prussia until her sad death, and the

ruthless conduct of Bismarck in devel-

oping his policy of "blood and iron"

at the expense of everyone weaker

than himself. But these things now

belong to history, and we can well

afford to let bygones be bygones.

Herr Theodor SCHIMMEL, Professor of

History in the University of Berlin, has

recently been addressing the American

people, through the columns of

McClure's Magazine, on this very topic

of the relations between Germany and

Great Britain, and he presents the

German view very ably and without

undue bias. Briefly summarized, Pro-

fessor SCHIMMEL develops three argu-

ments in the course of his article:—1.

The German fleet is built for the

defence of German commerce. 2. Ger-

many resents any suggestion for a

limitation of armaments. 3. British

envy of Germany's increasing commerce

constitutes the real danger.

England, Professor SCHIMMEL con-

tends, has no reason to be

jealous of Germany's commercial

activity:—"England's balance of

trade surpasses our balance of

trade. As the population of Great

Britain amounts to 41,000,000, while

Germany's is 62,000,000, the share that

falls to each individual Englishman is

of greater value than the corresponding

share to each German. Germany, who

has 11,000,000 more persons to support,

and must produce correspondingly

more, bears, in addition, the burden of

a policy of social insurance that no

State in the world can match. England,

on the other hand, lives on the interest

of the vast wealth that she has inherited,

and possesses the richest goldfields on

earth; in fact, she participates in every

profit that the development of the world

offers to civilized nations. It is difficult

to understand how, under such condi-

tions, she can desert an injury in the

growing prosperity of other nations.

There remains, as a reason for Eng-

land's hostility to Germany, only the

fact that Germany has strengthened her

navy."

"A German-English war," the Pro-

fessor says in another part of his article,

"would be a calamity for the whole

world; England included; for it may be

regarded as a foregone conclusion that

simultaneously with such an event every

clement in Asia and Africa that is

hostile to the English would rise up as

unbidden allies of Germany. The great

connections of the world's commerce

would be rent asunder, incalculable

losses would be destroyed, and every

nation in the world would have in these

losses. And all this for the sake of a

phantom! The claim that one nation

must be the sovereign Mistress of the

Sea can no longer be defended. The

motif of the future must be: The sea is

free, free as the air, whose highways are

equally not to be barred. Equally in-

defensible is the pretension of one

nation to forbid another to decide for

itself how strongly it must be armed in

order to assure its peace. The control

exercised by our Parliament offers a

guarantee against foolish excesses. We

are far more vividly conscious of what

binds us to England than of what

separates us from her, and we are at all

times ready to grasp the hand that is

stretched out to us. It will be a happy

day when this understanding takes

place, but it is possible only on the

ground of friendship with equal rights.

I venture no suggestion as to the time

perhaps the United States of North

America, where German and English

blood have been united in so happy a

combination, will feel inclined to play a

prominent and perhaps a decisive part

in this matter. If America, Germany,

and England were united in this way

friendship would show as much interest in

the Boy Scouts as the Kaiser did.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST ILLNESS.

MALE is a rule of your home, to keep

your children healthy, and to keep

yourself healthy, is to keep your

children and yourself in good health.

For sale by all chemists

and druggists.

THE CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1910.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Shanghai is already beginning to com-

plain of its summer heat.

The German Mail of the 1st June

was delivered in London on the 30th June.

The area now under wheat in Canada

is 9,200,000 acres, an increase of a million

and a half.

Many poor people from the famine

districts of Hupah are now crowding into

Shanghai, taking up their quarters in the

native city.

On account of the Canton opium

monopoly a Calcutta dealer stands to lose

eighteen lakhs, and it is expected there will

be a rush into the Insolvency Court.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts opened

the great Army Pageant, in Fullam Palace

DEATH OF MR. A. J. J. SCARLES.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. A. J. J. Scarles, head of the firm of Scarles and Co., "Doddell" Street, which took place at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening at the Peak Hospital. Deceased, who was 58 years of age, was one of the oldest residents in Hongkong and during the time he had been in the Colony had built up a prosperous and successful business. Deceased leaves a widow, one son and daughter to mourn his loss.

It is only about three days since the late Mr. Scarles was conducting his business as usual, when he entered the Peak Hospital where he was to have undergone an operation to-day. The deceased gentleman was born in Maine, being the eldest son of the late Dr. F. Scarles, who was well-known in this Colony, being the last but one of the survivors of the thirty-two brave men who were killed at the battle of Fashoda.

The late Mr. Scarles was highly respected in Hongkong and Macao and his loss will be greatly felt.

The funeral takes place at 3 p.m. to-morrow from Villa Branca, Robinson Road. A service is to be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

DEATH OF REV. D. MACIVER OF SWATOW.

We learn by a brief telegram from London, that the Rev. Donald Maciver, M.A., of the English Presbyterian Mission, died suddenly on the 21st of this month. We infer to be at his home in Edinburgh at the time. A recent letter from him stated that he had been in the country seeking health, but that there was no improvement. His doctor had previously forbidden his return to China in the autumn, but there was no indication that the end was so near. He was educated in the University of Aberdeen and in the Free Church College there. He joined the E. H. Mission at Swatow in 1870, and was put in charge of the Hakka branch of the Mission. He has seen the 7 stations and 150 members that he began with grew to 49 stations and 1200 members, and no small share of this increase was due to his own exertions. He was an earnest, faithful, and efficient missionary. In the early days he did much pioneering and pioneering from Hail-heng in the South to Shang-hang in the North, enduring much physical hardship in addition to the other hardships of the missionary life. Later he was in chief charge of the Theological College at Wankung. He was a clever, correct, idiomatic and fluent speaker of Hakka, Chinese, and had a good taste in the use of that dialect. His monument will be in the Hakka Cemetery, the result of the labors of at least twenty-five years, which is a great boon to all who have to acquire the Hakka dialect, or Hakka "Language" as he (not quite in joke) insisted on calling it.

His death at the early age of 57 leaves a great blank in the Wankung Mission circle, and his genial presence will be missed by the Swatow missionaries and by many of the community. He leaves a widow, one son, and three daughters. His son is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and has recently finished his studies for the ministry in the U. F. Divinity Hall there.

MONEY LENDING CASES.

Before Mr. Justice Hazzard, at the Supreme Court this morning, Oyang Singh sued Wing Kam to recover \$69 money lent. Defendant said he only owed \$23 and that was the money lender's way of piling up the amount. He had got \$10 on two promissory notes and had signed for \$22, while he had got \$10 on a third having signed for \$40.

His Lordship—Have you paid anything on the last one—\$10.

Have you got the receipt?—I got the money in connection with another case and he got the receipt.

Is he here?—No.

How much are your wages?—\$12.

Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs at \$5 a month.

Judith Singh sued O. Grant and another for \$175.60.

His Lordship—(to defendant)—You say your wife does not owe the money?—No, sir.

Can you read?—No, sir.

Can you write your name?—No.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, for plaintiff, said that both of them admitted making the note, but that Mrs. Grant said she signed as a witness.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff against both defendants for \$16 and \$18 interest. Leave to issue a writ in connection with another promissory note was also granted.

SHAKESPEAREAN RECITALS.

Mr. Charles Marshall Darragh, the well-known Shakespearean reciter and scholar, is paying a flying visit to Hongkong, en route to the Philippines. On his return he has promised to give, under the patronage of Sir Henry and Lady May, two Shakespearean recitals at the Peak Hotel. The first will be on August 2nd, when "The Merchant of Venice" will be given, the second will be on August 9th, when "The Comedy of Errors" will be given. Mr. Darragh's reputation has preceded him and we expect that he will have a very large and appreciative audience at the hands of a Hongkong audience as he received in Yokohama or Shanghai.

AVOID ALL DANGERS.

Dysentery is a dangerous disease but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been used in India, Australia, and elsewhere. It has never been known to fail. It is equally valuable for the children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

THE STORM.

During the early hours of this morning a storm of abnormal violence swept over the Colony. The wind blew at almost hurricane force, the rain was simply torrential, while at every few minutes thunder-claps boomed out and unusually vivid lightning flashes illuminated the sky.

So far as can be ascertained the damage done is very slight, though a continuation of the rains would be likely to have disastrous effects on property. The only collapse of any importance took place at 297, Des Voeux Road, Central, where a veranda gave way, fortunately without injuring anyone. Several of the roads on the Hongkong side have been badly put up and trees and telegraph wires blown down, while a good deal of the low lying land at Kowloon is flooded. At the back of Hinghung Police Station there have been two slight landslides, while in several places the embankments of the British section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway have been cut up.

So far no lives have been reported as having been lost among the floating population, this being no doubt due to the fact that all the small craft take advantage of the typhoon shelter. Three boats are reported as having got adrift from Bowring Canal, but none of these contained any occupants.

The rainfall has again been extremely heavy, to less than 8.02 inches being recorded during the 24 hours ended at 10.30 a.m. to-day. In three days, therefore, we have had a much-appreciated fall of about 15 inches.

In view of the heavy rains which we have had during the last few days the following table giving the heaviest days of rain for the last 20 years will be of interest:—

Year	Amount
1884	5.58
1885	12.63
1886	13.48
1887	8.35
1888	8.47
1889	20.49
1890	5.81
1891	10.40
1892	10.84
1893	6.91
1894	10.19
1895	4.53
1896	5.21
1897	6.03
1898	3.50
1899	3.22
1900	5.45
1901	4.53
1902	3.06
1903	8.00
1904	11.13
1905	7.35
1906	5.26
1907	5.33
1908	7.00
1909	6.57

The rough weather caused considerable anxiety to be manifested regarding the Canton and West River boats, some of which were considerably overdue last night. But fortunately nothing untoward has been reported, most of the vessels having gone in for shelter at convenient spots until the worst of the storm had passed.

The S. S. Cheong (Capt. McGinty) arrived in port this morning after taking two days on the trip from Canton. Two or three times on the way down Capt. McGinty faced the sea but as the bow of the vessel badly dipped he had to put back. Eventually he found a snug little spot in which he anchored. The S. S. Hengshang left Canton at 8 a.m. yesterday and did not turn up here until this morning after a rough passage, while the Kinsan, which was due last night, came in shortly after 10 a.m. to-day after having taken shelter on the down run. The S. S. San Oi arrived somewhat belated this morning from the West River with a full cargo, reporting very nasty weather also. This afternoon the S. S. Hanoi from Hanoi steamed into port after a most trying run. All the way up the weather was bad. The seas were mountainous, and much of the deck cargo, including kerosene, live pigs and sundries, was washed overboard.

The S. S. Kwong Sai, which was also many hours overdue, turned up to-day. She reported no damage, having, like the other boats, anchored until the weather had cleared.

This forenoon the typhoon signal was lowered, and very soon the harbour began to present a more animated appearance, boats coming out of shelter to resume their ordinary work. After this the weather began to clear up, and now we know that the worst is past.

The Hongkong Observatory reports to-day that the typhoon has reached Wankow, on the West River, by big depression is evidently gathering on the Yangtze according to observations reaching Hongkong.

SWATOW NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Swatow, June 29.

Last Friday morning the Chinese in Hak Choh took great interest in the first that have been held here for many years. Twenty-four men competed, twelve in each team, which looked as if they carried a full complement.

The races lasted for an hour and a half and during the period there was abundance of noise both from the excited onlookers as well as the competitors. The winners carried their flags in triumph round the foreign settlement and left one at each house, receiving in return a monetary acknowledgment.

Two heavy showers have fallen, one yesterday and one to-day. It is breezy to-day and somewhat cooler than it has been. We are hoping that more rain will fall and that very soon. Many have made arrangements to spend July and August at Mass but owing to this drought that may be impossible. The water supply at Mass is a minute quantity and that to industry-makers would form a very decided inconvenience.

The French Consul has been in hospital for some time, but I hear there is nothing seriously wrong.

CIRCUS COMING.

Mr. Jackson, the advance representative of the Hippodrome, arrived here to-day from the South after a very stormy passage. He informs us that the show will leave Hanoi to-day and is expected to open here on the 6th or 8th of July. We understand the Hippodrome management will introduce a lot of novelties, and many new artists have been engaged since the last visit to Hongkong.

BIG OPIUM ROBBERY.

It has come to our knowledge from a very reliable source that a big theft of opium was made at Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s godown in Los House Lane last night. As most readers know, Messrs. Sassoon's godowns are situated behind the International Bank in Los House Lane, a well-frequented locality at most hours of the day and night; but it appears that the robbers took advantage of the boisterous and wet weather last night to cover their nefarious deeds. They evidently also counted on the typhoon weather we have had for the last few days insuring a supply of the material being in godown as no steamers had left lately to take away shipments.

The door of the godown was secured by a Chubb's lock, which the robbers picked open or broke, and entering they broached three chests and extracted eighty-nine balls of opium, which are valued at about \$4,300. An electric fan which was in the godown, was also taken.

This afternoon a representative of the China Mail called at the offices of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company and was given full particulars of the robbery. Suspicious were first aroused when this morning at the usual time some employees of the firm went down to the godown at No. 6 Los House Street for the purpose of opening the premises. They then noticed that the two Chubb's locks which were formerly on the doors had been removed and inferior ones had replaced them. Without attempting to open the premises the employees at once reported the matter to the manager, and the police were immediately notified of the suspicious which had been aroused. Detective Sergt. Grant was soon on the scene, and in his presence the doors were opened and the godown entered. On getting inside it was discovered that four chests of Bengal opium had been opened and a considerable portion of the contents of each removed. The proper quantity which each chest should hold is 40 balls and of the 160 balls in the chests which had been tampered with no less than 29 were missing. The value of the stolen opium is somewhere about \$4,500. It would seem that the thieves had some difficulty in securing what they had stolen, for otherwise it is strange to understand why they did not take more of the drug, there being over a thousand chests in the godown at the time the theft was committed.

In addition to the opium the thieves got away with a supply of camphor-wood chests and small electric fan, the latter being probably utilized for conveying the stolen opium away. What the idea was in substituting new locks for the old ones is difficult to understand, for it must have occurred to the thieves that an entrance could easily enough be effected by breaking down the doors. But the substitution may have been effected so as to give the impression that the doors were safely locked and nothing whatever wrong.

Messrs. Sassoon have occupied the godowns in question now for some 20 years and this is the first robbery of the kind that they have experienced. There is absolutely no clue whatever as to who the robbers are, but the police are pursuing the most searching enquiries with a view to bringing the thieves to justice, and the harbour authorities as well as the Chinese Commissioners of Customs have been informed of the robbery.

BARONET CLAIMS CHURCH AISLE.

Much comment has been caused amongst the parishioners of Rotton, Herefordshire, by a letter which the rector, Canon Tyrrell, and the churchwardens have received from the rector, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., stating that, "after June 1, I intend to close the pews in my aisle to the public during my service, until further notice." In a letter to the editor, the baronet's agent states that Sir Oswald is obliged to take this step at intervals, in order that his rights to the aisle should not lapse. The rector is understood to have replied hoping that the aisle would not be closed for more than one Sunday. The aisle was built during the reign of Henry VIII, and contains more than a hundred pews. Sir Oswald's family vault being beneath it. As the church is always crowded on Sundays the churchwardens will not be able to seat the people if the aisle is closed.

ALL-DAY BATTLE.

A desperate all-day pitched battle between the O'Donohues and Nationalists factions, in which the police fired on the crowd and one man was killed, has occurred at the town of Newmarket, Co. Cork.

Reports received state that large numbers of people were in the town on a holiday and market-day. Fighting began at an early hour and continued in a fierce riot in which bottles, stones and revolvers were thrown. The fighting was kept up continually throughout the day and even children participated. As night approached houses were wrecked and the street became a regular mass of fire, nothing being heard but revolver shots, the smashing of windows and glass being cast. The police-investigator had only a few constables with him. These eventually got between the two factions and fired at the crowd. But this had no effect and another volley had to be fired by the police. This ended the rioting. It was then found that a young man named Bennett had been shot in the head. He died about two hours later. Regan is said to have been shot at from the crowd. He was a quiet young man of about twenty years.

HOME FACTS ABOUT GERMANY.

Results of an Industrial Census.

Here are some interesting facts about Germany, kindly Sir Francis Oppenheimer, British Consul-General at Frankfurt, in his last report. Some of them are taken from the last German industrial census.

The total population of the German Empire was in—

Year	Population
1882	42,225,113
1895	51,770,584
1907	51,770,580

GERMAN TRADE TRENDS.

The proportions in which the Germans were devoted to various occupations in the years 1882 and 1907 were these:—

Occupation	1882	1907
Agriculture	30.74	23.65
Industry	32.18	42.73
Trade and Commerce	11.22	13.41
Servants	1.71	1.29
Soldiers, Officials, professions	5.49	3.32
Of no occupation	8.43	8.58

"The retrogression in agriculture is not only relative, but absolute. The part of the population engaged in agriculture has fallen from 18,500,000 to 17,680,000. The part of the population engaged in industry has risen from 20,550,000 to 26,390,000."

"The development which has taken place throughout Germany shows a great advance towards organized establishments (Gewerkschaften), and in consequence, a general regression of the small concerns; an intensified progress towards industrialization, while agriculture lagged behind; a growing participation of females in productive work generally."

"The cotton concern in Prussia numbered in 1885 951,842, and in 1907 734,197. 'There has, then, been a drop of 17.60 per cent. in these smallest of working concerns, which work neither with apprentices nor mechanical means. The other concerns have in the same time risen from 701,004 in 1885 to 1,111,300 in 1907."

"The increase amounts to 40.37 per cent. A certain number of the smaller concerns have undoubtedly risen into the class of the larger ones, but it is admitted that a certain number of the small concerns have gone under in the natural industrial development."

EFFECT OF TAXES.

"The larger concerns have increased in every branch of industry, both in number and in size. This increase amounts in the machine industry, in the mercantile, and in the iron industry to over 100 per cent. and in the insurance business to over 200 per cent."

Speaking of the effect of trusts, Sir Francis says:—

"The development which has taken place behind the wall of protection, the system of syndication—has killed free competition at home, and has unduly raised the cost of the raw material needed by the finishing industries."

"The agricultural protection, as well as the industrial, has moreover, increased the cost of living and has narrowed down the margin of profit which might have been used like a safety-valve for reductions of prices to revive trade at home or facilitate competition abroad. 'Syndication' and protection have, in fact, combined to restrict the export of goods, and to cheapen power which ought chiefly to revive trade during the period succeeding a commercial high tide. At the same time, the increased protection of the home market, admittedly reduced foreign markets more difficult for the German manufacturer."

"It is an interesting fact that British industry is steadily securing the German market for entirely modern articles—e.g., goods of fashion and articles of luxury. This may be gathered from the increasing exports of pressed and unpressed leather, lace goods, British cloth, plate glass, porcelain, china, and high-class cutlery. For British production, then, the British lead in matters of fashion has become a valuable asset."

"To-day Germany receives from the United Kingdom machines for such branches of industry in which mechanical working has already for some time past been introduced—e.g., agricultural and textile machines. On the other hand, the United Kingdom receives from Germany machines for the newer branches of manufacture—e.g., electro-technical machines, and mining machines, etc., in which the technical development of Germany strives to excel."

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

"One consequence of the recent industrial slump in Germany was an acute shortage of domestic servants, male and female, servants were plentiful. Many hands, formerly used in industry, became free; on the other hand, owing to the increased cost of living, economy prevailed in the household. In 1907, however, a reduction in the engagement of servants. In the month of October, 1908, the number of female domestic servants seeking employment at the public agencies exceeded the number in the previous year by no less than 21 per cent. The situation was, however, not so desperate as it had been in the past."

"The same occurrence was noticed with regard to male servants. In October there were in both groups 127,9 applications for every 100 open places, as against 108.9 in the year previous. The excess, therefore, were by 24.1 in excess of the previous year. In October, 1909, there had been but 97.6 applications; as against them, therefore, an increase had taken place of 30.1. Female servants, who had hitherto remained in the service, had been seeking employment, began in 1908 to look in increasing numbers to the public employment agencies."

"The percentages of the female population engaged in earning a living rose thus:—

Year	Percentage
1882	15.46
1895	19.07
1907	23.37

"It follows that more than a quarter of the female population is engaged in earning a living. This fact cannot be estimated the sensation of the fact, as it led to a statement in favour of a better preparatory training of females, even as advocated that female should be educated not only for the special kind of service, but even for a continuation of apprenticeship and masters."

"The Reichs police, at the end of last year, issued an order compelling all shopkeepers to close their shops at 8 p.m. instead of 9 p.m., a number of Berlin shopkeepers in the summer of a high-gated street under the leading law, first set the Commission of Police to make an inquiry. It was found that the law was not being observed, and the Reichs police had to issue a new order."

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BRITAIN'S EGYPTIAN TRUST.

The House of Commons Debate.

We are now able to amplify the report of the debate which took place on the Egyptian question in the House of Commons on June 12th, and of which Reuters at the time gave us a necessarily meagre outline.

The debate was opened by Mr. Balfour, who called attention to the situation in Egypt. He attacked the Government for trying to introduce a system of government for which the Egyptians were not prepared.

Mr. Robertson denounced the Opposition for applauding Mr. Roosevelt's insult. No one could be more cautiously conservative than Sir Edward Grey. It had been admitted that the Nationalist propaganda was foolish, and he hoped that the Government would enforce the law firmly and unvaryingly, but would carry out its pledges.

Mr. Balfour denied that Mr. Roosevelt's speech was an insult. No one could have shown a more kindly, appreciative, sympathetic treatment of truer knowledge of our problems than Mr. Roosevelt, who said nothing to which the most sensitive Briton could take the slightest objection. He realised what Mr. Robertson and others did not realise, that it was not a question of superiority or inferiority, but of a historic fact that Egypt and other Oriental countries had never shown a trace of the capacity for self-government. Their great contributions to history were made under absolute government for their good. The present position in Egypt was eminently satisfactory, because the authority of the dominant race had been undermined. It was, said Mr. Balfour, "for prompt, decisive action, and I am confident that the Government is able and desirous of putting matters right." He appealed to Government not to permit our civilising work to suffer through officials in Egypt feeling that they did not receive from home the support without which they were helpless.

Sir Edward Grey said the tone of Mr. Balfour's speech was everything desirable and was a most valuable contribution to the problem. Sir Edward was glad that none of the speakers had attacked Sir Edward Grey, who was the victim of certain newspapers. No one could have carried out Government's policy with more energy, ability, and skill than Sir Edward Grey. He was also glad that he would have withheld the public statement of his experiences; if I had said it, I was likely to prove embarrassing. I listened to Mr. Roosevelt's speech with the greatest enjoyment. His friendly intention was obvious. It was the work of my country over, paid by a citizen of another. The situation in Egypt has been becoming serious consideration, but it is not nearly so grave as the Opposition have painted it. There is at present no occasion for dispute and there has been much too little recognition of the progress made under Sir Edward Grey. He denied that Government's action of introducing self-government was responsible for making things worse. It was undoubtedly impossible to progress with the development of government in Egypt through Egyptian officials. The Nationalist agitation against our occupation continued. It was also important that the antiquarian and the Egyptian people should be educated. The British occupation, he declared, was not a failure. It was more than ever impossible to abandon Egypt without disaster. To spite our disorganising aims there is nothing justifying us in leaving the country. The Egyptian people are not ready for self-government. It is necessary that if the Egyptian people are to be educated, the British occupation must be maintained. The British occupation must be maintained.

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SWANGLAI, TAKU, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CANDIA	About 11th	Freight only.
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EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 28th SEPT.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 9th OCT.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 20th OCT.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 30th OCT.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 10th NOV.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 21st NOV.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 1st DEC.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 12th DEC.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 23rd DEC.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 3rd JAN.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 14th JAN.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 25th JAN.

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EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 15th FEB.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 26th FEB.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 7th MARCH.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 18th MARCH.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 29th MARCH.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 9th APRIL.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 20th APRIL.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 31st APRIL.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 12th MAY.

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EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 17th JULY.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 28th JULY.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 8th AUGUST.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 19th AUGUST.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 30th AUGUST.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 2nd OCTOBER.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 13th OCTOBER.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 24th OCTOBER.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 4th NOVEMBER.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 15th NOVEMBER.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 7th DECEMBER.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 18th DECEMBER.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 29th DECEMBER.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 9th JANUARY.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 20th JANUARY.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 31st JANUARY.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 11th FEBRUARY.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 5th MARCH.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 16th MARCH.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 27th MARCH.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 7th APRIL.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 18th APRIL.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 29th APRIL.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 10th MAY.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 21st MAY.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 31st MAY.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 11th JUNE.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 22nd JUNE.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 3rd JULY.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 14th JULY.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 25th JULY.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 5th AUGUST.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 16th AUGUST.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 27th AUGUST.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

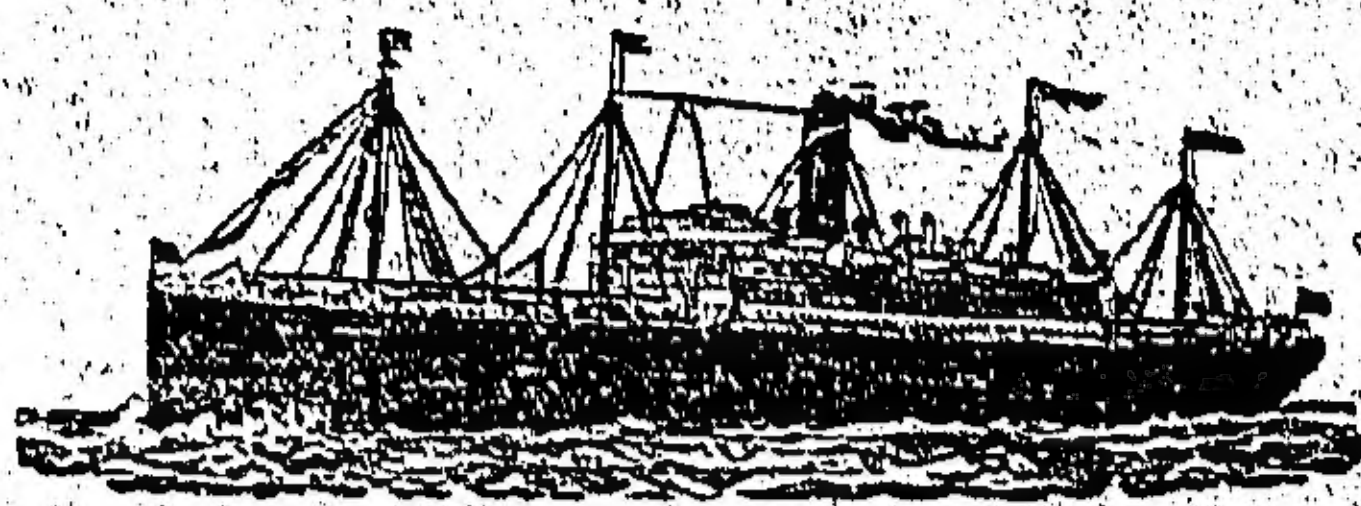
EMPERESS OF JAPAN, SATURDAY, 10th OCTOBER.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, SATURDAY, 21st OCTOBER.

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY, TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm Southern Route across the Pacific, via Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	Tons	MONDAY	4th July, at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA	27,000	MONDAY	4th July, at 1 p.m.
TENYO MARU	21,000	SATURDAY	3rd July, at 1 p.m.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY	10th July, at 1 p.m.
NIPPON MARU	18,000	SATURDAY	30th July, at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY	6th Aug., at 1 p.m.
MANOHUARA	27,000	SATURDAY	20th Aug., at 1 p.m.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	SATURDAY	27th Aug., at 1 p.m.

The P. M. S. S. MONGOLIA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimoda, Yokohama and Honolulu, on MONDAY, July 4th, at 1 p.m.

Fares: Hongkong to London £71, 10 s. Return six months £120 2s months £125; including Berth and Meals across America.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

China.....10,200 Tons, SATURDAY, 13th Aug., at 1 p.m.

Asia.....9,500 " SATURDAY, 3rd Sept., at 1 p.m.

The S.S. CHINA will leave for San Francisco, via Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, on SATURDAY, August 13th, at 1 p.m.

The fine Mail Steamers ASIA and CHINA carry intermediate passengers only, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Hongkong to London: via Canadian Atlantic Ports...£43.

via New York...£45.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of the China and Japan Governments.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of this Company, King's Buildings (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, Agents.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route) from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of this Company, King's Buildings (opposite Blake Pier).

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FRED J. HALTON, Agents.

Shipping.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For

MANILA, YUNNANG, SATURDAY, July 2, at 3 p.m.

TIENSIN, SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO, SUNDAY, July 3, Daylight.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, FOOCHOW, WEDNESDAY, July 6, at Noon.

MANILA, LOOCHANG, FRIDAY, July 8, at 4 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, Occupying 24 days.

The steamers Kuremaru, Nanyang and Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuala, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CHINA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR

SHANGHAI, AMOY, CEBU & HONOLULU, RAPOUN, JULY 5, Daylight.

HAIPHONG, CHINA, JULY 5, at 10 a.m.

MANILA, YUNNANG, JULY 5, at 3 p.m.

SAMARANG & SOERABAYA, SHANTUNG, JULY 5, at 4 p.m.

CHEFOO & TIENSIN, SHANTUNG, JULY 7, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, JULY 7, at 4 p.m.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CHINA, JULY 27, at 4 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS, CHINA, JULY 27, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANTU'.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS (S.S. Anhui, Chefoo, Linhai, Chihna) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

Three Steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45.00 Single, \$80.00 Return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 85.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leaves	Arrives	Days	Days
Colombo	Colombo	Colombo	Colombo	Colombo
STEAMER	7.00 p.m.	Sat'day	9	
DELTA	8.00	July 23		
ASSAYE	7.00	Aug. 6		
DEVANHA	8.00	Aug. 20		
ARGADIA	8.00	Sept. 3		
DELTA	8.00	Sept. 17		
ASSAYE	7.00	Oct. 1		
DEVANHA	8.00	Oct. 15		
ARGADIA	8.00	Oct. 29		
DELTA	8.00	Nov. 12		
ASSAYE	7.00	Nov. 26		
DEVANHA	8.00	Dec. 10		
ARGADIA	8.00	Dec. 24		
DELTA	8.00	Jan. 7		

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamers at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at time of booking.

FARE TO LONDON (including Suez) £106.14 Return. £72.12

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following —
INTERMEDIATE (NOT-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS:
WILL LEAVE FOR

STEAMERS	Leaves	Arrives	Days	Days
Colombo	Colombo	Colombo	Colombo	Colombo
STEAMER	7.00 p.m.	Sat'day	9	
DELTA	8.00	July 23		
ASSAYE	7.00	Aug. 6		
DEVANHA	8.00	Aug. 20		
ARGADIA	8.00	Sept. 3		
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DELTA	8.00	Nov. 12		
ASSAYE	7.00	Nov. 26		
DEVANHA	8.00	Dec. 10		
ARGADIA	8.00	Dec. 24		
DELTA	8.00	Jan. 7		

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malacca.

FARE TO LONDON (including Suez) £106.14 Return. £72.12

1st Saloon £25.00 Single £12.50 Return £25.00

2nd Saloon £12.50 Single £6.25 Return £12.50

• Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars Apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1910.

Imperial German Mail Line.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

MOCKENBURG.

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whose delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading consigned to the Underigned.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before the arrival of the steamer.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 5th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th July, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings cargo —

Ex s.s. Sonek from Saitab.

Ex s.s. Holar from Copenhagen.

Ex s.s. Germania from Gothenburg.

Ex s.s. Germania from Hamburg.

Ex s.s. Sonek from Saitab.

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Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HAMBURG.

EAST-ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES,
VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO
TO HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, AND TO NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's 'Arabian and Persian' Service to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE VIA DAIRIN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE (Effective from May 1, 1910).

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. 'Kobe Maru' and 'Saikyo Maru' (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH-BOUND.

Station	Train	Time	Station	Train	Time
Shanghai (Steamer)	Dairen
Dairen	Shanghai (Steamer)
Mukden	Dairen
Changchun	Mukden
Harbin	Changchun

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